that the report has been put in the pigeonholes. Who said that it was not in the pigeonhole? Members do not see, but bring a serious charge on the Fioor of the House against the office. If it was so, I wanted to administer a rebuke to the office.

Sri K. LAKKAPAA.—When we say it was not there, it must have been put afterwards.

Mr. SPEAKER.—They must see.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ).—ನಾನು ಬಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪಿಜನ್ ಹೋಲ್ ವರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಪಿಜನ್ ಹೋಲ್ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡುವುದು ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will consider it. But the Hon'ble Member must not think that everybody comes only by the way he comes. At times, the Hon'ble Member has peculiar notions. (*Laughter*).

May I take it that the 37th Report of the Business Advisory Committee is agreed to by the House? If you want, I will give half an hour more, if there is anything. Otherwise, let us not unnecessarily spend the time of the House. That is over.

The motion was adopted.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ (ಮದ್ದೂರು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೊಸೀಜರ್ 51 ನೆಯ ರೂಲ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಅರ್ಧ ಗಂಟೆಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಅಷನರದ ಠರಾವು ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I said that I am considering it. In fact, I tried to get at the Member by sending a messenger. But he comes two minutes before the House starts. Those that give notice must come and see the Chair in their own interest as well as in my interest. It is not necessary for me to call the members at all. But I am trying to understand things and see what is possible.

CITY OF BANGALORE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1966.

(Introductions of Bills)

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Sir, I beg to introduce the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Bill is introduced.

THE MYSORE SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD BILL, 1966.

Motion to consider—(contd.)

†ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ; ಈ ಸೆಕಂಡರಿ ಎಗ್ಜಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಬಿಲ್ ತಂದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. Of late, they have become mushrooms. ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳು ಈ ತರಹ ಮಷ್‌ರೂಮ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿರಬಾರದು, ಅವು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ)

ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆಗಾಗಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇ ತಪ್ಪು. ಅವರು ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸಾಗಲು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸ್‌ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೇ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದಾಗಲೇ ವಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದು ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ವಿರೋಧ ಪನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಗೆ ರೆಫರ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಅನಂತರ ಆ ವರದಿಯಮೇಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನಃ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಿ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಆದರೆ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧ ವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†Sri S. R. KANTHI (Minister for Education).—Sir, I am grateful to Hon'ble Members who have taken part in the Debate. Number suggestions, have been given to me. I should say in the beginning that since there is some demand that this Bill may go to the Select Committee, I am willing that this may be sent to the Select Committee. At the same time, I would like to inform the Hon'ble members on the other side that Mysore is not the only State where we are going to have a statutory Bill or Act of this type. There are five other States where there are such Acts ; they are Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. These five States are having an Act which controls the Secondary Education Examination and other matters. I may also mention to the House that the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Government of India have recommended that each State should have such a legislation in respect of Secondary Education. Sir, I learn on authority that the All-India Education Commission, which is going to submit its report very shortly, is also recommending such a procedure and the establishment of such a Board.

The other point that was raised is that the Board is having a large number of officials. This is a point which can be considered by the Select Committee. Some other suggestion was also made that the Board should be of a small size. Since the Board is going to deal in course of time a number of examinations like the examinations in Arts and Crafts, in Commerce, in Music, in Drawing, etc., it will not be possible, I suppose, to reduce the number of members. But, still, if the Select Committee can reduce the number of *ex-officio* members, I for one, would welcome it.

Sir, one of the members suggested that why should we have extrardinary members. The word "extraordinary" of course, seems to be something strange. The wording of the word "extra-orninary" has been taken from the Maharashtra Act. Extra-ordinary member means an expert, who will sit in the Committee in order to advice on matters and subjects which require the expert's knowledge. If that is so, extra-ordinary members are a necessity and these extra-ordinary members sit only for the purpose for which they are called. They have no vote, they are not the full members of this body. Some of the members argued that this Statutory Board should not submit the Budget to the Government.

that the report has been put in the pigeonholes. Who said that it was not in the pigeonhole? Members do not see, but bring a serious charge on the Floor of the House against the office. If it was so, I wanted to administer a rebuke to the office.

Sri K. LAKKAPAA.—When we say it was not there, it must have been put afterwards.

Mr. SPEAKER.—They must see.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ).—ನಾನು ಬಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪಿಜನ್ ಹೋಲ್ ವರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಪಿಜನ್ ಹೋಲ್ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡುವುದು ಕೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will consider it. But the Hon'ble Member must not think that everybody comes only by the way he comes. At times, the Hon'ble Member has peculiar notions. (*Laughter*).

May I take it that the 37th Report of the Business Advisory Committee is agreed to by the House? If you want, I will give half an hour more, if there is anything. Otherwise, let us not unnecessarily spend the time of the House. That is over.

The motion was adopted.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ (ಮದ್ದೂರು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೊಸೀಜರ್ 51 ನೆಯ ರೂಲ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಅರ್ಧ ಗಂಟೆಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಅಷನರದ ತರಾವು ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I said that I am considering it. In fact, I tried to get at the Member by sending a messenger. But he comes two minutes before the House starts. Those that give notice must come and see the Chair in their own interest as well as in my interest. It is not necessary for me to call the members at all. But I am trying to understand things and see what is possible.

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†ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಸೆಕಂಡರಿ ಎಗ್ಜಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಬಿಲ್ ತಂದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. Of late, they have become mushrooms. ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳು ಈ ತರಹ ಮಷ್‌ರೂಮ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿರಬಾರದು, ಅವು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ)

'ಎವರ್‌ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಟ್ರೀಸ್' ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ. ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತ, ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕನ್‌ಸಾಲಿಡೇಟೆಡ್ ಫಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತ, ಅಡಳಿತ ವಿತರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯೆಖರಿಯಿಂದ ಆ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನಾಹುತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನ್ನು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವಾಗ ಕನ್‌ಸಾಲಿಡೇಟೆಡ್ ಫಂಡಿಗೆ ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರು ಕೈಹಾಕಕೂಡದು. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸುವಂಥ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಇಂತಹ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಲೆಕ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹೆಸರು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ತರಹ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಎಂದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರಾದವರು ಚೇರ್‌ಮನ್ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಅಂಗ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ. ಅದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಒಂದು ಅಂಗ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆಯೆ? ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಹುದ್ದೆಯವರು ಚೇರ್ಮನ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರಾದವರು ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ಲೈಸ್-ಚೇರ್‌ಮನ್ ಯಾರು ಇರಬೇಕು? ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಯಾರು ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ 15 ಜನ ಎಕ್ಸ್-ಅಫಿಷಿಯೋ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿದವರಲ್ಲ ನಾಮಿನೇಟೆಡ್ ಮೆಂಬರ್ಸ್ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕೋಅಪ್ಟೆಡ್ ಮೆಂಬರ್ಸ್ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಬರುವವರೇ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾಯಾಜಾಲವನ್ನು ದೇಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀರಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಥ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ನಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೋ-ಆಪ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವರೋ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದಿನ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಗೆಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇದರ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಜನ; ಮಾತನಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಎರಡು ಭಾಗ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನವರ ಕಡೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರ ಕಡೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಕಡೆ ಯಾರು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅವರ ಕಡೆಯೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವಾಲಿ ಅಂಥವರನ್ನೇ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಆರೋಪ ಬರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೂ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಆರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಎಗ್ಯಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ ಎಂದರೆ it is based on strict principles. ಈತರಹ ಇರುವಾಗ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ಒಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ಚೇರಮನ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರು ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು, ಮತ್ತು ಎಕ್ಸ್-ಅಫಿಷಿಯೋ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಉಳಿದವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಿಸಿ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ಜನರನ್ನು ನಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಸೆಕಂಡರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಲ್ಲದವರನ್ನು ತೆಗದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಯಾರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಓಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥ ನಿಷ್ಪೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಿಕ್ಕಬಾರದು. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕ್ಲಾಜ್ 11 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದೇನೋ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ 'ಸ್ಯಾಂಡಲಸ್ ಕಾಂಡಕ್ಟ್' ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವರನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಇರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕ್ಲಾಜ್ 14 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೋ-ಅಪ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಇದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ " shall have no right to vote at any meeting thereof " ಎಂದು ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮತ ನೀಡುವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದೇನೋ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥದ್ದನ್ನು ಸರಿಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕನ್‌ಸಾಲಡೇಟೆಡ್ ಫಂಡಿನಿಂದ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣಕಾಸನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಕನ್‌ಸಾಲಡೇಟೆಡ್ ಫಂಡಿನಿಂದ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ರೀ-ಇಂಬರ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

Clause 20 says :—

> " The Board shall pay overy year out of the Board fund to the State Government such amount as the State Government may determine on account of salary, pension, leave and other allowances of the Vice-Chairman, the Secretary and other officers and servants of the Board."

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಯಾಲರಿ, ಅರೋಯನ್ಸ್ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಕನ್‌ಸಾಲಡೇಟೆಡ್ ಫಂಡಿನಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪೊದಲೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಥವಾ ಆಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಸಿಕ್ಕಾಪಟ್ಟೆ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಕನ್‌ಸಾಲಡೇಟೆಡ್ ಫಂಡಿನಿಂದ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇರುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ದೂರಾಲೋಚನೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆಯೇ ಈ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಡ್ವಾನ್ಸಾಗಿ ಕನ್‌ಸಾಲಡೇಟೆಡ್ ಫಂಡ್ಸಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೂ ನಾವು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿಯುಲ್ಲರುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಒಂದು ಬಿಳಿಯಾನೆಯಂತಾಗಬಾರದು, ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ನಲಹೆ.

ಇನ್ನು Statement of Objects and reasons ನಲ್ಲಿ it is felt expedient to establish an independent Board with statutory powers ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸನ್ನು ರೈಜ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಕ್ರಿಯೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಒಂದು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇವರ ಅರೋಯನ್ಸ್, ಸಂಬಳ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಕನ್‌ಸಾಲಡೇಟೆಡ್ ಫಂಡಿನಿಂದ ಹೇಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಪ್ಷಣ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೋ ನನಗಂತೂ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ಮೇಂಟೇನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾಸ್‌ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.

The Art 207 of the Constitution of India says :—

> " A Bill which, if enacted and broaght into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated fund of a State shall not be passed by a House of the Legislature of the State unless the Governor has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill."

(ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ)

ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆಗಾಗಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇ ತಪ್ಪು. ಅವರು ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸಾಗಲು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸ್‌ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೇ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದಾಗಲೇ ವಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದು ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ವಿರೋಧ ವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಗೆ ರೆಫರ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಅನಂತರ ಆ ವರದಿಯಮೇಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನಃ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಿ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಆದರೆ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧ ವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†Sri S. R. KANTHI (Minister for Education).—Sir, I am grateful to Hon'ble Members who have taken part in the Debate. Number suggestions, have been given to me. I should say in the beginning that since there is some demand that this Bill may go to the Select Committee, I am willing that this may be sent to the Select Committee. At the same time, I would like to inform the Hon'ble members on the other side that Mysore is not the only State where we are going to have a statutory Bill or Act of this type. There are five other States where there are such Acts ; they are Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. These five States are having an Act which controls the Secondary Education Examination and other matters. I may also mention to the House that the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Government of India have recommended that each State should have such a legislation in respect of Secondary Education. Sir, I learn on authority that the All-India Education Commission, which is going to submit its report very shortly, is also recommending such a procedure and the establishment of such a Board.

The other point that was raised is that the Board is having a large number of officials. This is a point which can be considered by the Select Committee. Some other suggestion was also made that the Board should be of a small size. Since the Board is going to deal in course of time a number of examinations like the examinations in Arts and Crafts, in Commerce, in Music, in Drawing, etc., it will not be possible, I suppose, to reduce the number of members. But, still, if the Select Committee can reduce the number of *ex-officio* members, I for one, would welcome it.

Sir, one of the members suggested that why should we have extrardinary members. The word "extraordinary" of course, seems to be something strange. The wording of the word "extra-orninary" has been taken from the Maharashtra Act. Extra-ordinary member means an expert, who will sit in the Committee in order to advice on matters and subjects which require the expert's knowledge. If that is so, extra-ordinary members are a necessity and these extra-ordinary members sit only for the purpose for which they are called. They have no vote, they are not the full members of this body. Some of the members argued that this Statutory Board should not submit the Budget to the Government.

I looked into the other statutory bodies and I find that in most of the Corporations the budgets are submitted to the Government for sanction. For instance, the Road Transport Corporation Act makes provisions for the M.S.R.T.C. to send its budget to the Government for sanction. The Mysore State Electricity Board is required to send its annual financial statement for sanction to the Government. The Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Board is also required to send its Budget to the Government for sanction. Similarly the Mysore Housing Board also sends its Budget for sanction to the Government. So, Sir, the proposed S.S.L.C. Board sending its budget to the Government for sanction is not a new thing and the members who take into consideration these factors will agree with me that it is a common procedure in respect of corporate bodies. Some members argued that why should the salaries of the staff, Vice-Chairman, the Secretary and other servants of the Board be paid out of the Consolidated Fund. The structure of the staff is that they are all drawn from the office of the Director of Public Instruction or from the Education Department. They have got their lien in the Education Department. In the Maharashtra Code the appointments are of two kinds. The first category of appointments are from the officers drawn from the Education Department.

2-30 P. M.

In respect of these officers drawn from the Education Department, the salaries and allowances are paid out of the consolidated fund. As that Board also appoints some staff of its own, that staff is paid out of the fund of the Board. But, under our structure, the Board draws all its staff from the Education Department and naturally, the staff should be paid out of the consolidated fund. Provision is also made, Sir, to see that whatever that is paid by the Government is paid back by the Board. So, the Hon'ble Members taking objection as to why the staff of the Board should be paid out of the consolidated fund need not be raised now in view of the explanation.

Sir, there are some Hon'ble members who have argued that the Government may make a loan to the Board, out of which the Board may pay the members of the staff. Such a procedure is one which will involve delay since the sanctioning of the loan every year will take time. That is why, Government thought that the staff may be paid out of the consolidated fund.

Sir, Sri D' Mellow made an argument saying that the non-officials have not been consulted. Sir, the Bill is under consideration of the Government since the last two years. We have, in fact, consulted some of the experts in this respect. It may not be that I have not consulted the particular persons whom Sri D' Mellow wanted me to consult. I am very sorry that the suggestion has come too late; otherwise, I would have done it.

With regard examinations, he has taken objection whether Government is intending to hand over the Anglo-Indian S. S. C. Examination to the Board. Sir, on the formation of the new State of Mysore, there

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were five different examinations in the State. All these examinations have been unified and there is only one examination called Mysore S. S. L. C. Examination. But this Anglo-Indian Examination has persisted and it is still there. This Anglo-Indian S. S. C. examination, to my mind, is not a public examination ; it is an examination of the class room. The same people who teach conduct the examination and announce the results, whereas, the Mysore S.S.L.C. is a Public examination where a lot of secrecy is maintained, where the papers are corrected not by the teachers who have taught them, but some other teachers. That is the mode of examination that is preferred everywhere. If this so, I do not know how my friend can say that the Anglo-Indian S.S.C. Examination can also be considered as a public examination. But, Sir, we have done it because we do not want that the Anglo-Indian community should be hurt. But, what are these Anglo-Indian schools and High Schools ? In the whole State there are 28 Anglo-Indian schools of which 14 are high schools. Out of these 14 high schools, 13 are in Bangalore City itself ; one is in the other part of the State. All these 14 high schools are sending to the Anglo-Indian S.S.C. about 800 to 1000 students. For the sake of these 800 or 1000 students to have a separate Board and a separate examination of the type by itself is not fair. A time has come when the Anglo-Indian community should agree to fall in line with the Mysore S.S.L.C. examination. I would also like to bring to your notice that most of these Anglo-Indian high schools are manned not by the Anglo-Indians who are not more than 2 to 5 per cent in those schools but by non-Anglo-Indian students. If this is so, the protection that is claimed by the Anglo-Indians is not merely available to the Anglo-Indians but for those Indians who are in a position to send their children to the Anglo-Indian schools.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Why should Government permit such institutions to be run in the State then ?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—That is what I am arguing. I am arguing whether a time has not come when we should stop these Anglo-Indian Institutions. Government has not taken a firm decision in this matter. In other States such anomalies are not there.

About the syllabus of the Anglo-Indian S.S.C. examination, they have got two types of syllabus ; one is Mysore S.S.C syllabus and the other is the Indian Schools Certificate Examinination syllabus. Nobody prevents the Anglo-Indian school in sending their children to the Indian School Certificate Examination ; they can send them. But the information I have received from the Department is, the students of the Anglo-Indian High Schools stop at the X Standard and only a small percentage of students are appearing for the Indian School Certificate Examination. This being so, there is a lot of discrimination in favour of these Anglo-Indian schools. I would request my friend Sri D'Mellow to think whether it is right in these days to have much of discrimination

in their favour. Apart from that, I would also say that the Anglo-Indian S.S.C boys and girls can appear for examination of the Indian School Certificate which will be held on all-India basis. Now, I do not quarrel with my friend if he says that the standard of the Anglo-Indian schools are better than the other schools.

Besides, the protection available under the Constitution to the Anglo-Indians was for a period of 10 years and that period is also over. Though I will be very reluctant to force anything on them I would request them to consider whether they are prepared to in fall line with the rest of the student world. I am also sorry that my friend Mr. DeMellow talked of regional feeling and parochial feeling. I do not know what he means by that in education. In fact, what we are doing in our high schools is the same every where in the country except in a few States. For instance, Madras, U.P., Maharashtra have got a different system of high school education, but in Andhra, Kerala Mysore, Rajasthan and other States the system of secondary education is the same. We have fallen in line with the new thinking, a thinking which has been accepted by the Government of India, by the Central Advisory Board on Education and by the Conference of the Education Ministers. If my friend takes into consideration all these factors he will agree with me if I say that there is no regional or parochial feeling. Simply because our students learn in the regional language, is it parochial is it regional ? What else can happen ? When we have undertaken mass education, education for all, compulsory and free education for the primary school children, free education for the secondary school children, what else can it be except that they are taught in the regional language ? So, Sir, my friend, I hope, will not insult us by saying that there is regional and parochial feeling.

There was some discussion on about the chairmanship of the Board. Members argued why the D.P.I. should be the Chairman of the Board. There are are differences of opinion about the chairmanship of the Board. When we finalised this draft Bill we were also under the impression that it would be better to have a non-official as chairman and an official as the Vice-Chairman, but on other considerations we thought the D.P.I. would be better. Since the Select Committee is going to discuss this matter, the Select Committee will consider this matter and come to its own conclusion.

My friend Sri Muckannappa dealt with the Bill in detail. He quoted a number of clauses. These are all matters of detail and I leave it to the Select Committee to come to its own conclusion on those matters.

The hon'ble member Sri Madaiah Gowda argued that along with the Bill the Rules also should have been placed in the hands of the members. But such a procedure is not possible. Rules are framed afterwards. After they are framed they will be placed on the table of the House and members will have a chance to offer their comments.

The hon'ble member Sri Anna Rao said that we have in this Bill tampered with the Bombay Act. The expression is not happy, but it is

(SRI S. R. KANTHI)

a fact that we have copied from the Bombay Act. There is nothing wrong in doing that. There are other Acts also like this. We thought that the wording of the Bombay Act was better, more suited and congenial to our State and so we have taken from that wording.

Then he talked about the Constitution saying that the Constitution enjoined that education should be the responsibility of the State. That is exactly what we have done. Merely because we are trying to set up a statutory board it does not mean that the State Government is divesting itself of the power which is vested in it. The Constitution also does not bar the Government from setting up statutory boards.

Then he also put a question what will happen to the examination of the multi-purpose high schools. It is a very relevant question and Government is considering what should be done. Whether that also should be handed over to the S.S.C.E. Board will be considered later on.

Then a point was raised about the curriculum of studies. This Bill setting up the S. S. C. E. Board is a Bill which will give the Board the power to examine and nothing more. In Bombay more power is given to the Board including the curriculum of studies.

SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI (Afzalpur).—That is exactly the reason why I said that you have tampered with the Bombay Act.

SRI S. R. KANTHI.—We have not tampered, but we have copied. The power of curriculum and studies also vests in the statutory board in Mahaarashtra, but we have not given that power here because it is not necessary to give that power since the Government want to set up a board only to examine the students and we are not setting up a board which will prescribe the curriculum and text books. This Board will not only examine the S. S. C. students, but it is possible it will be given the power of holding examinations in respect of the Lower Secondary, Drawing, Music, Commerce and other studies. Holding the S. S. C. E. examination itself is a huge task. To hold this examination in March the present non-statutory board has to make preparation 4 months before. There are two examinations of S.S. L. C., one held in March and the other in September. All these examinations take a lot of time of the Board and if we go on adding other examinations, it will be impossible to deal with them. I have already said that there are two categories ; one is the category dealing with academic matters and the other is the category concerning examinations. This board is meant only to deal with examination matters. So far as academic matters are concerned, I am waiting for the recommendation of the All-India Education Commission which may perhaps recommend to us the setting up of a separate board for that. In those days, when Bombay set up this statutory board, education had not so much expanded as it has now. In Mysore we have followed a different system altogether. We are nationalising the text books ; we are thinking of having a corporation for text books ; we are having a Bureau of Educational Research and there is also the National Bureau of Educational Research. We have to think in

course of time of forming a statutory body for all research matters and nationalisation of text books. Suppose the prescription of text books is handed over to the statutory board, all the trouble that is now there in the D.P.I's office in the Text Book Prescription Committee will be transferred to the S. S. L. C. Board leading to all sorts of confusion. That is why till we nationalise the text books we should continue the Text Books Prescription Committees. The Hon'ble Members who are serving on these committees during the last four years will tell us that there is lot of wastage, lot of influence brought upon them and we cannot guarantee every time that the best books are prescribed. In order to avoid all that, Government is now nationalising the text books. I can assure the House that by the end of the Fourth Plan the taxt books including those of the Tenth Standard will be nationalised so that this question of curriculum and studies will not arise. In Bombay also, the curriculum studies applies only to the S. S. C. Class, *i.e.*, the Eleventh Standard. As regards Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Classes, the Department is dealing with the curriculum, studies and prescription of text books. There is a sort of diarchy there. In fact, we thought very deeply about this problem and since we are having officers to prepare text books and a number of editorial boards, we thought it was unnecessary to burden this board with all those things.

We have got 67 boards in our State. Each examination has a board and each examination has an officer or there is an officer for two or three examinations. The staff for all this is there. All this is going to be reduced and most of these examinations will be handed over to the S. S. L. C. Board. On the contrary, it is possible we will save a lot by abolishing these boards.

An objection was raised to the power that the Government has reserved under clause 33. Such powers are not new at all. In fact, in the University Acts, the Government reserves certian powers and those powers are called the visitorial powers. Merely because Government has these powers, the University's autonomy is not interfered with. Similarly, merely because Government retains certain powers under clause 33, the autonomous nature of the Board will not be affected.

My friend Sri V. S. Patil made a point saying that the Congress Government are establishing these boards in order to avoid the scrutiny of the Legislature, but my friend forgets that the reports of these bodies will be placed before the Legislature and they will have an opportunity to discuss them and offer their comments and criticisms.

Sri V. S. Patil asked, "Why should Government have the power to sanction rules and regulation" ? Such a power is there in the Universties Acts also. The statutes and regulations which are made by the University bodies have to come to the Government for sanction. Similarly, these rules and regulations will have to come to the Government for sanction. This power is very essential.

SRI C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What is your control over the expenditure incurred by the Universties ?

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—They come and discuss with us. Whenever Government sanctions any expenditure, it will look into the details of the expenditure. Suppose a University wants Rs. 25 lakhs instead of Rs. 18 lakhs. They cannot write to the Government and say, "Look here, we want Rs. 25 lakhs". They will have to come and justify. They do come and justify. When they justify, we give them the money asked for. They have got development expenditure, and that expenditure for a period of five years is fixed up after mutual consultation. Unless there are definite statutory provisions, it is not possible to control the expenditure. It is possible that the expenditure goes very high and subsequently it becomes impossible both for Government and the University to curtail the expenditure.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—May I draw the attention of the Chair it is already 3 0' clock.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for a short recess of half an hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Three of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair].

Mr. SPEAKER.—I think there should be no tea break. It is not possible to satisfy all the menbers who want to participate in the Debate.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—We can sit any length of time. But there should be Tea break, Sir. We can just meet at 12 '0' Clock if the House agrees.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have no objection.

(No decision was taken).

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I have only one point to be dealt with. This is about the conducting of the 11th standard examination. That question does not arise now. The University is now conducting that examination. At present the 11th standard will not be an examination which will be entrusted to the S. S. L. C. Board. This can only be considered after taking into consideration the views of the University which play an important role in such matters. I have given replies to all other points. Therefore, I commend the Bill for consideration and acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Secondary Education Examination Board Bill, 1966, be taken into consideration".

(*The motion was adopted*).

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Secondary Education Examination Board Bill, 1966 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of 16 Members (12 Members from the Legislative Assembly and 4 from the Legislative Council) and that the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained therefor and that the following members of this House shall be members of the Joint Select Committee, *viz.*

1. Sri Ganji Veerappa
2. Sri M. Srinivasa Naik
3. Sri R. S. Hegde
4. Sri B. M. Patil
5. Sri H. R. Abdul Gaffar
6. Smt B. L. Subbamma
7. Sri A. P. Appanna
8. Sri Annarao Ganamukhi
9. Sri B. K. Puttaiah
10. Sri S. Kariappa
11. Sri S. Subbaiah Naik
12. Sri M. C. Basappa."

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11. Sri S Subbaiya Naik
12. Sri M. C. Basappa."

(*The motion was adopted*).

Mr SPEAKER.—"Under Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 240 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly, I nominate the Minister in charge of the Bill and the Chief Minister as Members of the Joint Select Committee."

I want to fix time limit for the J. S. C. Report.

Sri S. R. KANTHI.—This is to be passed during this Session. Two weeks may be fixed up.

Mr. SPEAKER.—So, the time for submission of the Report is two weeks.

THE MYSORE URBAN LAND TAX BILL, 1966.

Motion to consider.

Sri R. M. PATIL (Minister for Municipal Administration Panchayat Raj and Development).—I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Urban Land Tax Bill, 1966, be taken into consideration."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That the Mysore Urban Land Tax Bill, 1966 be taken consideration.'

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Sir, as I submitted before, this Bill is introduced in order to augment the resources of the Plan ; and also in view of the loss in land revenue due to acquisition of lands on account of industrialisation in Towns and Cities. It is necessary to find revenues for the purpose of development of various types of projects and schemes, which are necessary for the welfare of the people. With that end in view, this Bill is brought for the consideration of this august House.

There are certain definitions which are worth considering ; specially the definition of " urban land ". This tax is levied on the " urban land " according to its average market value. And that tax is levied, it will bring some revenue. From that point of view also, this land is taken into consideration for the purpose of assessment.

While assessing this tax, the main consideration is the location of the land. For that, the entire town or city shall be classified. While taking into consideration the classification important areas in the town, and certain other aspects mentioned in the Clause shall have to be kept in view.

For determining the average market value of the land, procedure is laid down in Clause 6. After ascertaining the average market value, certain further procedure has to be followed. That procedure is: preparation of draft schemes and their publication. In order to ensure equitable and natural justice, various steps have been contemplated like imparting information and knowledge to the residents of the town or city or corporation, or whatever it is ; the people should be in the know of things regarding projects and preparation of lists, assessement and such other things which are taken into consideration.